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SOLAR energy has for years appeared as a kind of fringe technology, attracting its fair share of lunatics as well as amateurs and spare-time enthusiasts.

ENERGY FROM THE SUN

There has been serious work too, by the French in the Sahara, a primitive solar cooking stove for use in India, and a few others. The only invention exploited on a wide scale up to now is the solar water heating unit, used here, in sunny parts of the United States, and in Japan. Most of those used in Israel have an increased efficiency through the use of Dr. Tabor's improved sun energy collectors.

The U.N. conference in Rome, at which the Israel-built electricity-generating unit is being shown was the result of a general belief that it is time to stop treating these experiments as toys, and to discover how solar energy, wind energy and sources of volcanic heat can be used to help under-developed countries where cheap energy for domestic use is simply not available.

In places like India, electrification and industrialization is proceeding in the towns — but the vast mass of people live in small, over-populated rural communities, where the main sources of energy are human muscles, domestic animals and fires stoked by dung. Some of the arguments about how the grinding poverty of such areas is to be relieved have been aired at the Rome conference. Some hold that the important thing is to build roads and railways, so that conventional fuel like diesel oil can be cheaply transported. Others hold that investment must concentrate in the towns, from where wealth will gradually percolate out into the countryside.

The most interesting approach, though, is to infiltrate concentrated sources of energy carefully into village communities, gradually raising the standard of living without completely disrupting the pattern of life or producing rural unemployment. It is here that solar energy, and in some areas wind energy, may perhaps play a crucial part. A few units like Dr. Tabor's, producing two or three kilowatts introduced into a village, would make it possible to supply the power for domestic use that is so badly needed to provide light and other elementary essentials for living and working.

At the present moment negotiations are under way in the United States for the development of this power unit in cooperation with an American manufacturer. Mr. Daniel Shimshony, the Head of the Israel Research Council, is now in the United States pursuing this aim, and hopes at the same time also to find a partner for the production and perhaps further development of the small desalinating unit for brackish water that has been developed by another Israeli, Mr. Reuven Matz.

This unit, the size of a refrigerator and costing only about IL500 to manufacture, can produce about 1,000 gallons of drinking water a day from water that is brackish, that is, too salty for consumption, but still suitable for some kinds of agriculture. It is based on a dialysis process using fine plastic membranes, and needing only small amounts of low-tension electric current which make it inexpensive to operate. It cannot be used for sea water whose salt content is too high, but there are many parts of the world where it could accurately fill an urgent need.

There has been some feeling meanwhile that the Zarchin freezing process for desalting sea-water, now being developed by the Fairbanks-Whitney Corporation of America, was made over to the company on terms not particularly favourable to this country; though this does not take into account either the fact that the needed investment was not available here, nor that the process may in the end not prove suitable for large-scale use after all.

It will be the more important to assure that the full rights in present, more modest projects, are reserved for Israel for future manufacture. It is no less important, perhaps, that credit for the invention should also remain with Israel, particularly if the equipment should be taken up for under-developed countries.

FLY TWA SUPERJETS

THE JERUSALEM POST

MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1961 • 18 Elul, 5721 • 17 Rabia Awal, 1381 PRICE: 18 AGORA

DUBEK FILTER
WITH THE DICO FILTER

Brazilian Army May Block V-P

RIO DE JANEIRO (AP). — War Minister Gen. Odylio Denys announced yesterday that Brazil's armed forces are united and determined to put down any difficulties arising from a dispute over succession to the Presidency vacated by Mr. Janio Quadros.

The announcement — made as Leftist Vice-President Joao Goulart headed home from Singapore for swearing-in as Chief of State — appeared to mean that the military leadership has at least temporarily taken control, or is heading in that direction.

Simultaneously, the Foreign Ministry suspended negotiations for restoration of diplomatic relations, broken in 1957, between this nation of 55 million and the Soviet Union. These negotiations had been reported virtually completed.

Difficulties facing the country include the announced opposition of some political and military leaders to Mr. Goulart, a Communist-supported Labour Party critic of U.S. capitalism, and a Labourite threat to form a separate government in South Brazil if Mr. Goulart is denied his constitutional right to the presidency.

A former War Minister, General Henrique Teixeira Lott, said on Saturday night that he had been informed that War Minister Denys planned to arrest Vice-President Goulart as soon as he landed, adding:

"I tried to persuade him... from performing such a violent act, but I was unsuccessful." General Lott closed with a veiled appeal to comrades within the armed forces to prevent such an arrest.

General Lott was beaten for the Presidency by Mr. Quadros in the 1960 election. Mr. Goulart ran on the same ticket as Lott, although a Labourite and far to the left of the old soldier politically.

Lott was snowed under by Quadros, but the popular Goulart won — under the Brazilian system that allows split voting in national elections.

Guanabara State censors ordered Rio de Janeiro newspapers to remove Lott's statement from their Sunday morning editions. There was an unconfirmed report that the former War Minister had been taken into custody.

Phones from Zurich

Vice-President Goulart appeared cheered by two transatlantic phone calls he made upon landing at Zurich, on a flight from Singapore.

The wealthy, 42-year-old, former cowboy, looked tired and worried when his jet plane landed. But he brightened, relaxed and smiled after making his calls to unidentified persons in Brazil. Then Mr. Goulart flew on to Paris.

Meanwhile, Brazilian Congressmen intermittently debated the question of succession in Brasilia, the hinterland capital. Most of them evidently favoured Vice-President Goulart, but one faction sought to stir up a revolt against the President of the Chamber of Deputies, Labourite Sergio Megalhaes, who is a strong supporter of the Vice-President. Foes accused Mr. Magalhaes of bias.

Debate, formal and informal, revolved around two main proposals:

1) Revise the Constitution to have Congress elect a new President.

2) Defy reported military opposition and insist that Mr. Goulart be installed as Chief of State.

Mr. Magalhaes said, "I would rather go into a civil war" than change the Constitution.

Leaders of the anti-Goulart faction expressed the belief that the Vice-President, a guest last week of China's Mao Tse-tung, would turn Brazil farther to the left and damage its international standing, especially among the Western powers.

Quadros Says He's Going Abroad

RIO DE JANEIRO. — Mr. Quadros, said on Saturday night that he intended to leave the country because "my presence here would be prejudicial to my successor who needs tranquillity to meet the grave challenges facing the country."

The unpredictable Quadros suddenly resigned the Presidency on Friday, charging that forces of "reaction" inside and outside Brazil had crushed his programme.

While a conservative economically, Mr. Quadros favoured friendship with Fidel Castro's Cuba and closer diplomatic and commercial ties with the Soviet Union and the Communist bloc.

In quitting, Mr. Quadros opened the way for a power struggle between Leftists and anti-Communists. Vice-President Goulart stands firmly behind the policy that led to Mr. Quadros' resignation.

There was speculation that Mr. Quadros, who had influence with the military which suspects Vice-President Goulart, made his dramatic gesture to whip up popular appeal for himself and a possible comeback.

(Reuter, AP)

Berlin Crisis Takes Holiday

BERLIN (Reuter). — The crisis took a holiday along the East-West sector border in Berlin yesterday.

Three lorryloads of West Berlin riot police were stationed near the Brandenburg Gate on the border to deal with the expected throng of Sunday sightseers. But many Berliners, in summer dresses and suits, strolled through the Tiergarten Park in warm sunshine.

Three British and three U.S. sightseeing buses drove over the border into East Berlin without any trouble.

A U.S. Army observer helicopter flew near the Brandenburg Gate, where two British military policemen were on guard duty.

Ominous Sign

The only ominous sign was the appearance of an East German range-finder — on top of the gate itself — of the type used for directing artillery. It was pointed up the boulevard into West Berlin.

East Berlin police used a water canon against a crowd of about 800 West Berliners who gathered at the border at the Markgrafenstrasse, near the Friedrichstrasse, late in the afternoon.

The crowd booed and whistled at broadcasts from loudspeaker vans on the Eastern side, a West Berlin police spokesman said. Some people in the crowd threw stones at the East Berlin police.

It was announced in Rome last night that Mr. Khrushchev, in a personal message to Prime Minister Amintore Fanfani, has confirmed that he accepted Mr. Fanfani's call for negotiations between Russia and the West on current international problems. (Khrushchev on Berlin — Page 2)

Malagasy, Israel Sign Pacts Of Amity, Technical Aid

Jerusalem Post Reporter

In the presence of President Tsiranana and President Ben-Zvi at Beit Hanassi yesterday, the Malagasy Foreign Minister, Mr. Albert Sylla, and the Israel Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, signed a treaty of friendship and a mutual technical assistance pact.

The friendship treaty stipulates that friendship and peace shall reign permanently in the relations between the two nations. It calls upon both parties to settle by peaceful means all differences which may arise between them, and in the event that direct negotiations prove unworkable the problem is to be taken to the U.N. for arbitration.

The mutual technical assistance pact provides for cooperation in six major areas: agricultural and industrial development, education and youth training, public health and medical training, vocational and scientific training in communications and transport and other public services.

Israel agrees to offer a number of scholarships to Malagasy students in each of the fields noted above, and will also send experts and advisors to Malagasy in accordance with the latter's wishes.

Following the signing ceremony at Beit Hanassi, Mrs. Tsiranana and daughter joined President Tsiranana and the rest of the official party for an exchange of gifts. President Ben-Zvi presented President Tsiranana with a Menorah and Mrs. Tsiranana with costume jewelry. President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi received a beautiful inlaid wooden cocktail table and stools representative of Malagasy craftsmanship.

Earlier in the day President Tsiranana and Prime Minister Ben-Gurion held a meeting which lasted for about an hour. Following the meeting, President and Mrs. Tsiranana were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ben-Gurion to luncheon at the King David Hotel. At the luncheon Prime Minister Ben-Gurion toasted President Tsiranana and the people of Malagasy declaring (in French) that "the agreements being signed today express the feelings which bind us — feelings based on a respect for the dignity of man and a common faith in the future of our peoples".

Following the signing of the treaties and the exchange of gifts, President Tsiranana and his party departed for Tel Aviv.

They are due to leave for Paris by air at 9.30 this morning.

Leaders Issue Joint Call on Way to Peace

President Tsiranana of Malagasy and Prime Minister Ben-Gurion yesterday issued a joint communique affirming the importance of direct negotiations as the means of solving international disputes, and calling upon the advanced nations of the world to extend "real and adequate aid" to the emerging nations of Asia and Africa.

The two leaders also affirmed their support of the principle of freedom of navigation in international sea lanes, and expressed their opposition to all forms of subjugation and racial discrimination.

The following is a translation of the communique which was issued in Jerusalem in Hebrew and French:

Exchange Views

During his state visit to Israel, President Tsiranana of the Malagasy Republic exchanged views with the President and the Prime Minister of Israel on all aspects of the relations between the two nations. In his position as Head of the Government of Malagasy, President Tsiranana had special discussions with the Prime Minister, Mr. Ben-Gurion, in the presence of the Foreign Ministers of both nations and Mr. Eytan Ruppin, the Israel Ambassador to Malagasy.

The President and the Prime Minister reaffirmed their desire to strengthen the friendly relations between two nations and to cooperate closely in the development of their economic resources and their social and cultural ties, in order to assure for their peoples a future of peace, freedom and plenty. Towards these goals, they decided to sign treaties of friendship and mutual assistance.

In recognition of the two nations' desire to develop fully their economic ties, and in recognition of their geographical location and their special interest in sea transport, the two leaders affirmed their support of the principle of freedom of passage on the

(Continued on Page 3 — Col. 3)

Algerian Rebels Choose Extremist As 'Premier'

'Tough' Leftist Replaces Abbas

TUNIS. — The Algerian "Provisional Government" yesterday dropped Ferhat Abbas, veteran political leader of its rebellion, and put in a new team to intensify the struggle against France.

Youssef Ben Khedda, the new Premier, is only 41. He is considered in Algiers as a far tougher revolutionary than Abbas.

Chosen for Foreign Minister was Ta'ed Dahleb, 42, who took part in abortive talks with the French, aimed at bringing peace to Algeria after nearly seven years of nationalist war.

Ferhat Abbas

Announcement of Abbas' ouster came in a communique from the Tunis headquarters of the "Provisional Government." It casually announced that Premier Ben Khedda would be heading the Algerian delegation to the forthcoming Cairo and Belgrade conferences. There was no mention of Abbas, who for years has headed the Algerians' government-in-exile, nor any indication where he is.

Observers here thought that Abbas, who is 62, had probably been sacrificed because of the failure of his policy of peace talks with France. The talks were twice started and twice suspended after making little if any headway.

In addition to Abbas, the former Finance Minister, Ahmed Francis, and the Social and Cultural Affairs Minister, Abdul Hamid Mehri, were not included in the new Cabinet list.

Belkacem Krim, who led the Algerian negotiating team at the abortive Evian and Lugrin peace negotiations, remains a Vice-Premier. But he exchanges his Foreign Affairs portfolio for that of the Interior, which includes responsibility for political activity inside Algeria.

The decision to oust Abbas was apparently taken at a secret meeting of the National Council of the Algerian Revolution, the main policy-making body of the nationalist movement, which has just concluded at Tripoli in Libya.

Ben Khedda, the new Premier, was Minister for Social Affairs in the first so-called "Free" Algerian Government, which Abbas formed in September 1958.

He had been a militant member of the early nationalist movements set up in Algeria before the war. At that time he often spoke at meetings of the Algerian Communist Party, but since 1954 he has adopted a middle-of-the-road line.

He was briefly imprisoned by the French that year for alleged anti-state activities. After being released, he vanished from the political scene for a time and was apparently hiding out with friends. He was next heard of in 1957, fighting with rebel guerrillas in the Kabylie mountains.

New Premier To Be Tougher

CAIRO (Reuter). — The new "Algerian Provisional Government" named yesterday will adopt a "new tough attitude towards France," an insurgent spokesman said here yesterday.

The spokesman said the new Prime Minister, Mr. Youssef Ben Khedda, was known as a "tough military leader and strategist," and that he was likely to adopt a more severe line in dealing with the Algerian issue than Mr. Abbas.

Algerian Bathers Repay Terrorists

BONE, Eastern Algeria (Reuter).—Angry Europeans beat to death two Moslems here yesterday after an insurgent grenade attack on a crowded holiday beach.

Security forces rescued another Moslem critically wounded by the crowd and shot dead a fourth Moslem as he fled.

The Saint-Cloud beach was crowded with European and Moslem holiday-makers and gay with brightly-coloured parasols and pneumatic toys when three grenades exploded, wounding 12 Europeans and Moslems.

Seven Children

Seven of the wounded were children, aged between 18 months and 16 years, four of them Moslems.

A group of Europeans who saw three Moslems hurl the grenades dashed in pursuit. Within minutes one was beaten senseless by the mob, and died as an ambulance took him to hospital. Security forces shot dead another of the attackers. The third escaped in streets bordering the seaside promenade.

Thirty minutes later, after ambulances with wailing sirens had taken the holiday-makers to hospital, two Moslems attacked and seriously injured a 27-year-old European in the street.

Bourguiba Threatens Renewed Assault

TUNIS (AP). — Tunisia will take up arms again if France "continues to thwart" the rulings of the U.N. on Bizerta, President Habib Bourguiba has declared in an interview with Cairo's Voice of the Arabs radio station.

He was quoted yesterday as saying:

"There is no doubt about it. The popular explosion will be identical with that of July 19 (when the Tunisians attacked the French-held base's communications). The people will move with the same violence, the same dash, because they are resolved to get rid of this last sequel of colonialism, to wipe out every trace of it, and to deliver all the national territ..."

Referring to normalisation of Tunisia's relations with the UAR, Bourguiba said: "I am persuaded that the battle of Bizerta revealed to the eyes of the people of the UAR the true face of Tunisia, its government, its leaders. It clearly showed that the accusations concerning a pretended alignment of Tunisia with the West ... were erroneous and based on nothing solid."

Meir Tells Cabinet Of PCC Mission

POST Diplomatic Reporter

Foreign Minister Golda Meir reported yesterday to the Cabinet on Israel's reply to U.N. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold concerning the impending Middle East visit of Dr. Joseph Johnson. Dr. Johnson is being sent by the Palestine Conciliation Commission to conduct talks with the governments in the area on the refugee question.

Israel expressed willingness to hold such talks with Dr. Johnson

Mr. Hammarskjold sent similar notices to the UAR, Lebanon and Jordan, "host countries" to Arab refugees at the request of the P.C.C. Chairman.

Mrs. Meir also told the Cabinet why Israel abstained last Friday at the special U.N. General Assembly on Bizerta. The abstention had been decided on at an earlier Cabinet session.

No Minister questioned Israel's vote, which is believed to have been accepted with understanding by the majority of the African countries.

The Minister of Health, Mr. I. Barzilai, demanded that the Israeli delegation to the forthcoming General Assembly session should again include an advisory team, comprising Knesset Members of various parties, as had been the case in previous years. There have been press reports that the Foreign Ministry may decide not to appoint such a mission this year. Mrs. Meir replied that she would report on the composition of the delegation and its instructions at the next Cabinet session.

Mr. Barzilai also asked whether the reports of the expected visit to Israel of the German industrial tycoon, Alfred Krupp, were true and whether Finance Minister Levi Eshkol intended to visit Bonn to meet his German opposite number, Ludwig Erhard. These reports were strongly denied by Mrs. Meir and Mr. Eshkol respectively.

IAF Has Mirage III —Says Nasser

Abdul Nasser, told an American television interviewer last week that the "Israel Air Force has recently acquired Mirage III supersonic interceptor jets."

Nasser told a C.B.S. correspondent that, in view of this development, the UAR air force would have to equip itself with more modern planes.

The Egyptian press has several times carried reports about Israel's intention to acquire the Mirage planes from France. The Commander of the Egyptian Air Force, Marshal Sidki Mahmoud, in an interview with Cairo Radio on the eve of UAR Air Force Day, said Egypt already had planes that could vanquish the Mirage.

Possibility Mentioned

Nasser also mentioned this possibility several months ago when he attacked Britain for supplying Israel with Centurion tanks and France for supplying her with Mirage planes.

Our military correspondent adds:

The Mirage III is considered a match for the Mig-19, possessed by the UAR and Iraq. It is manufactured by d'Assault, of France.

A single seat interceptor and strike fighter, it can reach a speed of much 2.2, or 1,339 m.p.h, at 40,000 feet. Its maximum altitude is 100,000 feet. It is armed with air to air missiles.

One hundred Mirage III-C interceptors were ordered first in September 1958 for the French Air Force. Last year, Australia and Switzerland were interested in the planes. The first Mirage III-C was flown in October of last year.

Jordan to Vote In October

AMMAN (Reuter). — New parliamentary elections will be held in Jordan on October 19, it was announced by Royal Decree yesterday.

Liberals Reject Herut Partnership

Jerusalem Post Staff

TEL AVIV. — The Liberal Party Knesset faction last night rejected the Herut proposal that the two parties form a joint parliamentary bloc.

In a statement to the press, the Liberals declared that "such a bloc is impossible because it would mean in effect the merger of the Knesset factions of two entirely independent parties between which there exist serious ideological and programmatic differences. Herut admits this.

"The Liberal Party will strive for the implementation of its declared programme in the Fifth Knesset, either in government or in opposition."

A leading member of Herut, Mr. Arye Ben-Eliezer, M.K., told *The Jerusalem Post* that the Liberal decision "will cause disappointment to many citizens who innocently believed that when they voted they were helping to create an alternative to Mapai." Herut would continue with its efforts to create such an alternative.

The Mapai inner leadership body, "Havereinu," met in Jerusalem yesterday for preliminary consultations on the formation of a new Government.

While it was generally agreed that Mapai would not form any Cabinet in which it did not have a majority, opinions varied with regard to the various coalition possibilities.

No decisions on the trend of the forthcoming negotiations were taken at the meeting, which was attended by the Prime Minister, other Mapai Ministers and Histadrut Secretary Aharon Becker.

The entire issue will be discussed at Friday's Mapai Secretariat meeting.

The N.R.P. National Executive is due to meet on Tuesday and is expected to choose a committee to conduct coalition negotiations. The party will probably express itself in favour of a broad coalition but in practice its leaders will not object to a narrow coalition led by Mapai as long as it gets additional portfolios such as Religious Affairs, it was learned from N.R.P. circles here last night.

Tabor's Sun-Powered Engine Rouses Interest in Rome

By JOHN DAVIS

ROME (OFNS). — A considerable stir has been caused here at the U.N. Conference on New Sources of Energy by Dr. Henry Tabor's solar-powered generating unit. It is the fruit of a decade of specialized study in Jerusalem at the Israel National Physical Laboratory, which is part of the Prime Minister's Office.

The relatively simple and robust unit has been installed at a small farm on a brown hillside five kilometres outside Rome, next to a vineyard, and produced electricity from the sun's energy at a cost competitive with that of a small Diesel generating set. It has been generally acclaimed as suitable as a small power unit for under-developed rural areas in hot countries.

The solar energy is collected by three cylindrical transparent plastic balloons, some 4 foot in diametre and 20 foot long. Half the inside surface of the balloons is aluminized to give a shiny reflecting surface. This surface concentrates the sun's rays on to a pipe running through the balloons. The pipe is black, to improve heat absorption, and is enclosed in a plastic jacket of its own to reduce heat losses by convection. The special black covering used was the first of Dr. Tabor's inventions, and greatly increases the heat absorbency and heat retention of the pipe. A small quantity of power taken from the main generator runs a small pump which keeps the balloons inflated.

Much More Efficient

One of the keys to the project is that the heat is used not to raise steam, but to vaporize monochlorobenzine, a petroleum derivative. The balloon collectors heat this vapour to about 150 degrees Centigrade. A turbine driven by steam at this temperature would be extremely inefficient — but Tabor's turbine, especially designed to be driven by monochlorobenzine vapour, is several times more efficient than any previous engines proposed for use with solar power.

A further attraction of the scheme is that the turbine can be used without the solar collectors, i.e. in winter by connecting it to a very simple boiler. It will work efficiently even if the boiler is stoked with scraps of wet wood or bullocks' dung (common fuel in underdeveloped areas).

Stores Heat

The complete system being shown here includes such an auxiliary boiler, and also a system of heat storage, so that the generator can continue to operate during the night or when the sun is obscured. The heat is stored in an insulated tank in the form of a melted waxy substance. Heat is pumped in to melt the wax and can then be extracted again as the wax slowly solidifies.

The thoroughness and the ingenuity of the scheme makes a considerable contrast to some other contributions for harnessing solar energy which are being presented here, some of these exist on paper only, and few have been thoroughly costed.

(See Leader in Column 1)

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K Offers to Guarantee W. Berlin Status After Peace Pact Signed

NEW YORK (AP). — Soviet Premier Khrushchev has told American columnist Drew Pearson that the Soviet Union is willing to give a solemn pledge to safeguard the freedom and independence of a free city of West Berlin.

"I should like to know what the Western powers would reply to the following concrete proposal", Mr. Krushchev told Pearson. "Let the U.S., Britain, France and the Soviet Union jointly give a solemn pledge to respect and protect the freedom, independence and rights of the free city of West Berlin."

Pearson interviewed the Soviet Premier at the Black Sea resort of Sochi last week. Afterwards, Mr. Khrushchev gave Pearson an English summary of his thinking on the Berlin crisis, and said negotiations should be held without delay. The summary was released here last night. It amplifies the remarks cited by Pearson on Saturday and published in *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday.

"Following the signing of a peace treaty with the (East) German Democratic Republic," Mr. Khrushchev said, "West Berlin will receive the status of a free city and will be complete master of its destiny. Its people will live under such social and political system as they themselves want to have. We propose to include a clause in the treaty to the effect that no one shall have the right to interfere in the affairs of West Berlin or impose their order on its people."

The Soviet Premier warned anew that Western access rights to Berlin based on occupation status will end upon the signing of a peace treaty between East Germany and the Soviet Union.

"Respect for sovereignty must be observed with regard to all countries, (East) Germany included," he said.

"And if certain State and political leaders say: Let the Soviet Union and other countries sign a peace treaty while leaving the Western powers that right of access to West Berlin which stems from occupation status, they are wishing for the impossible. When a peace treaty is signed it is quite natural that rights of conquering powers which stem from surrender of conquered country come to an end."

Mr. Khrushchev proposed again that if the Western powers agree to a German peace treaty, token troop units from the West and the Soviet Union would be stationed in the free city of West Berlin "to enforce all necessary guarantees to assure preservation of West Berlin's independence."

He accused the West of "artificially whipping up a dispute around the Berlin question."

"Arguments that they are allegedly fighting to preserve freedom and independence of the population of West Berlin are false through and through, since no one is menacing that freedom or independence.

"We are saying: Let us sign a peace treaty, let us establish free city status for West Berlin, let us provide it with all necessary guarantees. We are also ready to agree to these guarantees being reinforced by the presence in West Berlin of token troops of the U.S., Britain, France and the Soviet Union. These should be small numbers, literally token troops, because no large numbers of armed forces will be necessary there in order to guarantee free city status. In that event agreement could be reached with the Government of the German Democratic Republic regarding freedom of communication for those military contingents.

"That in effect sums up our position on the German question. That is what we are calling for."

Cables in Brief

WRECK. — Four persons were killed and 70 reported injured when a train was derailed eight miles from Barcelona on Saturday night.

1812. — Muscovites will soon be able to study a panoramic picture of the Battle of the Borodino, 375 feet long by 50 feet high, in a museum devoted to the 1812 campaign against Napoleon. The panorama, by Fedor Rubo, will be the centrepiece of the museum, now being built of glass, aluminium and ceramics.

SNAKE.—A seven-inch water snake with two well-developed heads was captured alive on Saturday near Jackson, Tennessee. State Game and Fish Commission authorities believe it is the first such specimen ever taken anywhere.

PERFUME. — The House of Dior has signed a contract for the sale of Dior perfume in Moscow. It is to be sold at two state-run shops in Moscow.

Press Hits Back at Mac's Claim They Invented Crisis

LONDON (AP).—British newspapers yesterday rebuked the Prime Minister for suggesting they had invented the Berlin crisis.

The remark that roused editorial irritation was thrown out by Mr. Macmillan on Saturday during a press conference on the golf course at Gleneagles, a Scottish resort where the Premier is currently on holiday. Queried about the Berlin crisis, Mr. Macmillan waved his club jauntily and said:

"I think it is all got up by the press. Nobody is going to fight about it."

One of his sternest critics was the "Sunday Telegraph," a paper normally offering staunch support to the Government. Its editorial said:

"Holidays are meant to refresh, not intoxicate; to restore judgment, not to induce euphoria. Judging, however, by the Prime Minister's golf course comments on Berlin yesterday, his holiday has had quite the wrong effect. His bonhomous optimism struck the wrong note.

"Possibly at the 18th hole at Gleneagles — or the 19th for that matter — it sounds amusing to suggest that the danger has "all been got up by the press." But this is not how the situation appears to the Berliners who know that Ulbricht's wall is not made of paper."

The left-wing Tabloid "Sunday Pictorial" said: "The sooner Mr. Macmillan makes a serious statement to the British public about a desperately serious situation the better."

The independent "Observer" noted last week's worsening atmosphere over Berlin and said: "To blame this tension on the press as Mr. Macmillan appears to have done yesterday is ludicrous."

The Conservative "Sunday Times" dwelt on the apparent reluctance of President de Gaulle to go along with the U.S. and Britain in seeking early East-West negotiations.

"If de Gaulle can still not be persuaded, Britain and the U.S. may have to act alone."

The right wing "News of the World" uttered a view rarely heard in the British press — that Berlin should be evacuated. The paper said Mr. Macmillan had not been realistic in blaming the press for the crisis but added:

"Let's get Berlin in the right perspective. It is valueless to the West. We and the Americans have merely got ourselves into the position of saving face by not getting out...

"We would suggest evacuating all West Berlin westwards and let the Russians have the city which is a thorn in our flesh whenever Moscow chooses to prick us. Berlin is no reason to risk a war."

YESTERDAY'S PRESS:

P.C.C. And Refugees

"MRS. Golda Meir will be happy..." mocks Herut in its comment on the coming arrival of the P.C.C. emissary to look into the Arab refugee problem, declaring that in line with her pre-State Jewish Agency habits, our Foreign Minister has found it suitable to be the "first to jump" in order "to show them that we are good boys," while the Arabs, who sparked the appointment, have remained studiedly reticent in welcoming Dr. Johnson. All right-minded men and bodies who have studied the problem realize that admitting Arab refugees into Israel is tantamount to national suicide.

Mrs. Meir's precipitateness will certainly not make it easier for us to reject destructive proposals.

Hatzofe (National Religious) places the blame for the failure to solve the problem on the Arab countries which do not care a whit for the refugees' welfare but aim to destroy Israel from within by the induction of the "Palestine Army" disguised as unfortunate refugees. Haboker (Liberal) takes up the "Palestine Army's threat to "conquer the necessary areas" and asks why if that is the case, so much pressure to admit refugees is being put upon Israel by their patrons.

Holding that ownerless and heirless bank deposits in Switzerland, made during the Nazi regime, are mostly Jewish and should be restored as such to the Jewish people, Ha'aretz (non-party) directs criticism at some of the provisions of a bill now proposed by the Swiss Government.

Commenting on the appearance of the "Sovietische Heimland," Lamerhav (Ahdut Ha'avoda) says that it is high time the Soviet authorities realized the great historical truth that nothing can force the Jew to forget his national and cultural affiliations and that all the measures taken over the decades to impose assimilation and forgetfulness have not helped. It is hoped that the publication of the Yiddish bi-monthly will serve as an omen for further concessions.

Mr. Jones Ababio, Commander of the Ghanaian Builders Brigade (right), in the offices of *The Jerusalem Post* last week. Seated next to him is an assistant, Mr. Timothy Dade. (Photo by Braun)

Ghana's 'Unmilitary' Brigade

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Probably the best indication of the civilian nature of Ghana's Builders Brigade is the straightfaced query put by the Brigade commander to *The Jerusalem Post* in the course of an interview last week: "Why do we always have someone from the Army with us?"

Mr. Jones Ababio, Assistant Commissioner of the Ghana Police, at present seconded to the Builders Brigade, is leaving for Accra today after spending two weeks trying to pick up some ideas that would be applicable back home. While here as a guest of the Ministry of Defence, and while his only Israeli advisers are Nahal officers, he disclaims any resemblence between the Brigade and either the para-military Gadna or the Nahal.

"We wear uniforms, but there the similarity ends," he says. The Brigade falls under the Ministry of Agriculture and its recruits — there are now about 12,000 of them, all volunteers — are aged between 18 and 50, he points out. They are drawn for the most part from among the chronically unemployed and are not subject to military discipline. On the contrary, Mr. Ababio says, most of them live at home and commute to the farm sites, depending on the location. Only now are homes being built for young couples at some of the 30-odd farms.

New recruits are exposed to two years of on-the-job training and general instruction — reading and writing, civics, agricultural theory. The fall-out over the years has been small.

Because of the climatic and topographical conditions peculiar to Ghana, the feature of Israeli agriculture which seemed to Mr. Ababio to be best suited for transplanting is the central tractor station serving a number of adjacent moshavim. Certain areas are suitable for mechanized farming, while others, hill regions, lend themselves best to hand-cultivated plantation crops.

The Brigade's biggest farming estate is at Somania, about 70 km. from Accra in the direction of the Volta River. While only 2,000 dunams have been wrested from the jungle so far, the farm has nevertheless become a show place for visitors from abroad and top Government echelons. The problem in such jungle clearing operations is how to remove the brush without leaving the soil prone to erosion — as much as 150 mm. of rain can fall inside of a few hours in the rainy season.

Jungle Clearing

The second largest camp is in the Ashanti Region, in Central Ghana. Although actual work began there only this year, about 1,000 dunams are under cultivation. These two sites are concentration points for the heavy equipment used in clearing jungle.

The Brigade, though its size is negligable in comparison with Ghana's population of seven millions, has introduced a revolution in the approach to agriculture, the country's biggest export industry. With its emphasis on planned cultivation of large areas, the Brigade has set an example of getting away from traditionally small plots farmed without regard for restoring the soil's fertility. In addition, the Brigade has shown the way in more efficient use of the country's two rainy seasons.

Israeli instructors, seconded from Nahal, have been advising the Brigade since January 1960.

CINEMAS

JERUSALEM

3.30, 7, 9 p.m.

CHEN: School for Scoundrels
EDEN: Ivanhoe
EDISON: The Sins of Rachel Cade
HABIRAH: Left, Right and Centre
JERUSALEM: The Reluctant Debutante
OR GIL: Lesson in Love (7, 9)
ORION: South Pacific (6.30, 9)
ORNA: All Hands on Deck
RON: Korea Patrol
SEMADAR: The Story on Page One
STUDIO: Orfeu Negro
TEL OR: Next to No Time
ZION HALL: It Started in Naples

TEL AVIV

4, 7.30, 9.30

ALLENBY: Hoodlum Priest
ARMON DAVID: The Long Arm
BEN YEHUDA: Le Voyage en Ballon (10, 12, 2, 4, 7.30, 9.30)
CHEN: No Love for Johnnie (4, 7.15, 9.30)
EDEN: Fatma (4, 7.15, 9.15)
ESTHER: Cimarron
GAT: Wild Strawberries
HOD: The Most Wonderful Years of Life
MAXIM: Ni vu... Ni connu...
MIGDALOR: Cera Sella
MOGRABI: Pepe (6.45, 9.30)
OPHIR: The Loves of Hercules
ORION: Romeo, Juliet and Darkness
PARIS: Rising of the Moon
PEER: Plein Soleil (4, 7.15, 9.30)
SHDEROTH: The Geisha Boy
TAMAR: The Young Sinners (10, 12, 2, 4, 7.30, 9.30)
TCHELET: The Virgin Spring (7.30, 9.30)
TEL AVIV: Wild in the Country
YARON: The World of Susie Wong
ZAFON: Exodus (4, 8)
ZAMIR: Hello—Wrong Number
RAMAT GAN: Spartacus (4, 8)

HAIFA

AMPHITHEATRE: The Canadians
ARMON: The Last Days of Pompei (4, 6.45, 9)
ATZMON: Moment of Danger
CHEN: The Riksha Man
EN DOR: There was a Crooked Man (6.45, 9)
GAL OR: Wonderful Country
MAY: The Magnificent Seven
MIRON: Austerlitz
MORIAH: The Fugitive Kind
ORAH: Revolt of the Slaves
ORION: Un Certain Mr. Jo (6.45, 9)
ORIY: Crack in the Mirror
PEER: Un Rayo de Luz (4, 6.45, 9)
TAMAR: September Affair

LYDDA FLIGHTS

MONDAY
All Times Local Time

ARRIVALS: Air France 181 from Tokyo, Hong Kong, Pnompenh, Bangkok, New Delhi and Teheran — 0225. B.O.A.C. 309 from Teheran — 0825. El Al 702 from Teheran — 1120. El Al 222 from New York and London — 1655. K.L.M. 527 from Amsterdam and Munich — 1835. El Al 314 from Istanbul — 1915. B.E.A. 264 from London, Rome and Athens — 2010. Alitalia 452 from Rome — 2015. El Al 430 from Zurich and Rome — 2050. Sabena 571 from Brussels, Vienna and Athens — 2055. Swissair 334 from Zurich and Athens — 2100. Air France 186 from Paris, Rome, Istanbul — 2120. El Al 416 from Paris and Athens — 2215. El Al 304 from Nicosia — 2340.

DEPARTURES: Air France 181 to Paris — 0325. Cyprus Air 61 to Nicosia — 0600. El Al 415 to Athens and Paris — 0700. El Al 429 to Zurich — 0800. El Al 223 to Rome, London, New York — 0900. Swissair 333 to Athens, Geneva and Zurich — 0945. Air France 135 to Rome and Paris — 1000. Olympic 603 to Athens — 1030. El Al 313 to Istanbul — 1200. El Al 203 to Amsterdam, London and New York — 1530. El Al 303 to Nicosia — 2030. Cyprus Air 65 to Nicosia — 2310.

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
539, 156.4, 340, 200 M.

News: Hebrew: 6.05, 7.00 and 7.55 a.m. 1.30, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 p.m.
English: 2.00 p.m. French: 2.15 p.m.

6.00 a.m. Religious Service. 6.10 Musical Clock. 6.30 Exercises. 6.40 Musical Clock. 6.58 Announcements. 7.17 Morning Melodies. 8.00 Close Down.

11.00 Announcements. 11.01 Popular Concert: Beethoven: "The Ruins of Athens" — Overture; Tchaikovsky: Piano Concerto No. 1; Stravinsky: Three movements from the Ballet "Petrouchka" (Conductor: Igor Markevitch). 12.00 Musical Miniatures. 12.30 Hebrew Songs. 12.45 Lunchtime Music. 1.20 Message to immigrants. 1.45 Where to Go? 2.30 Close Down.

4.59 Opening. 5.05 Announcements. 5.06 Legends — by Dr. D. Noy. 5.30 Yasha Heifetz — The Artist — talk. 6.00 News from United Nations. 6.15 Jewish Folklore. 6.30 Youth Corner. 6.57 Daily News Service for the Agriculturalist. 7.20 The Fourth Zimriya. 7.50 "From Settlement to Settlement" — ed. by E. Ram. 8.25 "Oriental Platform" — ed. by Y. Ben-Israel. 8.50 Bible Reading: Nehemia, chaps. 11 & 12. 9.15 Newsreel. 9.30 "Curtain Up." 10.30 "A Moment of Poetry." 10.33 Guest Artist: Leo Nadelman — Pianist from Switzerland; Haydn: Variations in C-major; L. Nadelman: 1) Sonatina in E (1954), 2) Five Hassidic Dances. 11.10 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
460, 422.5 & 202.7 M.
Commercial Programme

2.59 p.m. Opening. 4.00 Programme for Tourists by Y. Lev. 5.00 News. 5.05 Tunes and Melodies. 5.45 Hebrew Songs. 6.00 "From the Newsroom." 6.02 New records. 6.17 The week's movies. 6.40 "The Soloist." 6.55 "From the Newsroom." 6.57 Stock Market. 6.59 Close Down.

9.30 Opening. 9.31 "Evening With . . . Rahel Ben-Hayil." 10.00 From the Newsroom. 10.02 Musical Show. 10.32 Quiet Music. 11.10 Close Down

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR:
7.00 News in Easy Hebrew. 7.15 Rumanian. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 News in Mograbit. 8.10 News in Hungarian. 8.20 News in Polish. 8.45 Ladino. 9.00 News in French 9.15 News in English.

ARABIC PROGRAMME
407 & 41.7 M.
Arabic Programme (including News): 6.30-7.15 a.m. 1.30-2.15. 5.28-11.15 p.m.

KOL YISRAEL LAGOLA (33.3 M.): Programme to the U.K.: 10.15 News. 10.25 Newsreel. 10.35 Music for Weddings. 10.44 News Headlines and Close Down.
Programme to South Africa: 6.45 News. 6.55 Newsreel. 7.05 Music for Weddings. 7.14 News Headlines and Close Down.

ARMY PROGRAMME
(216, 225 and 235 M.):
6.00 Opening. 6.02 Requests. 6.40 Star of the Evening. 6.55 Announcements. 7.00 News. 7.10 Hebrew Songs. 7.30 "For your Information." 7.45 Requests for Classical Music: Works by Tchaikowsky. 8.30 Army Diary. 9.00 News. 9.15 "Merry Rhythm." 9.30 Evening With — Jean and Francesca. 10.00 Music for Dancing. 10.30 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS:
(19.44, 16.77 & 13.80)
7.15-7.45 News, News Comment, Art & Literature.

VOICE OF AMERICA
5.00 News. 5.15 The Dow Chemical Story (Through June 19). The Foundations (Starting June 20). 6.00 News. 6.15 (Repeat of 5.15). 7.00 The Breakfast Show, 2½ hours of straight music and news. 15.00 Report to South Asia: News; Regional Feature. 16.00 News; News Analysis. 16.15 American Journal. 17.00 News; News Analysis. 17.15 Report to Middle East: Regional Feature, Professor Lyons, Harvard Univ. interviews Dayton Carrat, Professor in Geology on world's water shortage held at Woods Hole, Massachusetts. 18.00 News. 18.15 Outlook. 19.00 (Repeat of 17.15 feature). 19.30 Report to Youth. 20.00 Report to Africa: News; Regional Feature. 20.30 (Repeat of 16.15). 20.45 Opinion Roundup. 21.00 News in Special English. 21.15 Music, USA (Popular) Les Brown, Andy Williams, Benny Goodman, Doris Day, Glenn Miller, others. 22.00 News in Special English. 22.15 Music, USA (Jazz) Benny Golson, Clark Terry, Red Mitchell, Erroll Garner, others. 23.00 News; News Analysis. 23.15 In the Author's Words. The Self Evident Truths. 23.30 Forum (Biological Science) Sociology. 24.00 News; News Analysis. 0.15 (Repeat of 16.15).

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

JERUSALEM: Oplatka, Rehov Yaffo, Mahane Yehuda, 24021.
TEL AVIV: Abramsky, 42 Allenby, 63526. Avrahami, 9 Erlanger, 33385. Yaffe, 172 Ben Yehuda, 24543. Frankel, King George opp. Gan Meir, 23721.
RAMAT GAN: Aliya, 4 Bialik, 72840. BAT YAM: Bat Yam, 45 Balfour. HOLON: Dror, 96 Hankin. NATANYA: Hamagen. HERZLIYA: Briut. REHOVOT: Levinsky, 170 Herzl, 951091.
HAIFA: Balfour, 1 Massada, 2289.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

JERUSALEM: Dr. Gal, 24 Hashayarot, Katamon, 31334. Dr. Zerrad, 89 Yaffo, 28357. Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi.
TEL AVIV: Dr. Garman, 25 Frishman corner 30 Syrkin. Dr. Eisen, 5 Shimshon, 25748. Dr. Weiss, 78 Dizengoff, 27027. Dr. Mahler, 59 Arlosoroff, 51300. Dr. Simon, 43 Keren Kayemet, 51374.
HAIFA: Dr. Sherman, 3 Hanevi'im, 2456.

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To The Ramat Gan Stadium

On the opening of the Maccabia, Tuesday, August 29, the Maccabia Train will leave Haifa for Ramat Gan at 2.14 p.m. (attached to the regular Tel Aviv train) and will halt beside the Stadium.

• The train will arrive in plenty of time and passengers will be able to reach their places in ease and comfort.
• At the conclusion of the ceremony a special train will be waiting to return the passengers to Haifa.
• On Maccabia week additional carriages will be attached to every train travelling to and from Ramat Gan.
• The arrangements for the day of the conclusion of the Maccabia will be published in a special announcement.

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TEL AVIV: 52 Nahlat Binyamin.
NATANYA: A. Pompan, 9 Rehov Herzl.
HAIFA: 34 Rehov Herzl, Sifri's Bookshop, Central Carmel; Hadar Bookshop, 15 Rehov Herzl; Dr. Fiegel's Bookshop, 26 Rehov Keren Kayemet, Kiryat Bialik.
RAMAT GAN: Hakol Lanoar, 51 Rehov Bialik.
Advertisements also accepted through all recognised agencies.

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Social & Personal

The Ivory Coast Defence Minister, M. Jean Banny, on Saturday was received by Defence Minister David Ben-Gurion at his vacation spot. M. Banny yesterday was the guest of both the Air Force and the Navy.

The Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, on Friday received the Ethiopian Consul-General, Mr. Tekle Tsakid Mekouria.

The Chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive, Mr. Moshe Sharett, M.K., yesterday evening gave a reception at Beit Shalom, Jerusalem, for a group of 13 students from Brandeis University, who are here under a special six months study programme.

An exhibition of photographs of Mexico was opened at the International Youth Centre in Jerusalem yesterday under the auspices of the Israel-Ibero-American Cultural Relations Institute and the Mexican Embassy. Among those present were the Jerusalem District Representative, the Guatemalan and Netherlands Ambassadors and the Venezuelan Minister.

Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Huff, General Transport Advisor of the U.S.O.M., on Friday night gave a housewarming cocktail party at his new home in Herzliya "Bet," which was attended by senior officials of the Transport Ministry, of the State Controller's Office and of the U.S.O.M., and heads of transport companies.

Dr. Rembert Stocks, President of Wilberforce University, Ohio, the first college in America operated entirely by Negroes, was received at the Jewish Agency yesterday by Dr. Moshe Avidor, the Director-General.

Mr. Louis Lowy, Manager of Magam United Rubber Works, Ltd., and Gumavir, Ltd., Kfar Saba, has left for Europe on a business trip.

Dr. and Mrs. L. J. Tiber of Los Angeles, Calif., are visiting Israel at present. Their address is 216 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel Aviv, telephone 21717.

BIRTH

HOWELL — to Nina (née Aroesti) wife of Mr. David Howell, at Assuta Hospital — a daughter.

MARRIAGE

The marriage took place in Jerusalem on August 22, 1961, of Tanja Rosenthal (née Salomonsohn) and Franz Ollendorff, of the Office of the Custodian of enemy Property, Jerusalem.

SIRENS WILL be tested today and tomorrow in the Acre area, with blasts of two-minutes duration. In the event of a real alarm, staccato blasts of three minutes duration will be sounded.

WHAT'S ON

JERUSALEM

Holyland Hotel: Five o'clock Tea, Swimming, Dancing and Orchestra every Saturday night. Israeli films every Tuesday night. Transport: Hotel bus, opp. Taxi Israel, Tel. 24498/99/90.

• Drink & Dance:—
Relax and have a good time at Bacchus. Tourists welcome too.

• Tours: —
Hebrew University: conducted tour in English, 11 a.m. daily. Downstairs Lobby. Wise Auditorium, University Campus.

Yad Vashem: Martyrs and Heroes Remembrance Authority, Har Hazikaron — Visits to the Memorial Shrine (Ohel Yizkor) and to the exhibition entitled "Warning and Witness." Sundays to Thursdays 8 to 4, Fridays and holiday eves 8 to 1.

Conducted tours at the Hadassah-Hebrew University Medical Centre at 9.30 a.m. (Hebrew). 11 a.m. (English), Lobby of the out-patient clinic, Bus No. 19. Full Hadassah tour at 9 a.m. daily from the Hadassah Club, Straus Health Centre, Tel. 24061.

• New Israel Films:
Daily showing, Keren Hayesod Hall, 12 noon, 1 p.m.

• Exhibitions:—
Jerusalem Art Gallery, 6 Rehov David Hamelech: Daily 10 a.m.—1, 4-8 p.m.

Artists' House. Paintings by Dr. Paul Loewy and Dan Hoffner, 10-1, 4-8.

Archaeological Museum, Department of Antiquities, 35 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech. Special exhibition on the occasion of the Third World Congress of Jewish Studies. New finds from the Judean Desert: "Cave of the Treasure": Gold Treasure from Caesarea. Exhibit of the month: Pontius Pilate inscription from Caesarea, 9-1, 3-5.

Bezalel National Museum: Permanent exhibition of Jewish Ceremonial Art. Archaeological objects. Political advice — Honoré Daumier, 56 lithographs from the Museum's collection.

Modern American Drawings (loan from Museum of Modern Art, New York); Bus-scapes — Else Buki (USA). Wood-cuts from the Museum's collection. 9-1, 3.30-5. Bezalel Art Library. Magic Lines in modern American drawings; New acquisitions. 9-2.30.

"Israel Today", permanent exhibition, Binyanei Ha'ooma, 10-1, 4-6.

• Zoo:—
Jerusalem Biblical Zoo: 8 a.m.—7 p.m.

TEL AVIV

• Dine and Dance:—
Casba Bar-Restaurant, 32 Rehov Yirmiyahu, international Cuisine. Lunch IL4. Aperitif. Dinner Dance, Tel. 42617. Open from 12 p.m. to 3 a.m. Fully air-conditioned.

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• Tourist Service:—
Wizo Club, 91 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 26825, 8 a.m.-2 p.m. Z.O.A. House, 9 a.m.—7 p.m.

• Visitors Forum:—
"Ask Your Questions," Z.O.A. House, 9 p.m.

• Concert:—
Hassidic songs by Rabbi Shlomo Carlebach, Z.O.A. House, 8.30 p.m.

• Zoological Gardens:—
Open 8 a.m.-6 p.m. daily.

• Exhibitions:—
A summer exhibition of paintings and sculptures by 12 of Israel's leading artists, at Galerie Israel Ltd., 63 Ben Yehuda Rd., Tel Aviv. Daily 10-1, 6-8; Friday, 10-1. Tel. 22907.

Prints and Drawings, Israel Painters and Sculptors Ass. Art Pavilion, 9 Alharizi, 10-1 Sat., 10-1.

Ancient Glass. Pre-historic finds in coastal region: Museum Ha'arets, 10-5.

Tel Aviv Museum:
a) Dizengoff House, 16 Rothschild Blvd. Selection from the Museum's collections: Classical Art, Modern Art, Israeli Art, British Watercolours 17th, 18th century, hours: 10-1, 4-7; Friday, Saturday, 10-1.
b) Rubinstein Pavilion, Tarsat Blvd. Pablo Picasso—his graphic work, 180 original prints. hours: 10-1, 4-7; Friday, 10-1, Saturday 6-10 p.m.

HAIFA

• Tourists Centre:—
Hadassah Club Youth Aliya Offices, 29 Hehalutz, Tel. 4876, 67955.

• Exhibitions:—
Special exhibitions of Ancient Oil Lamps; Coptic Textiles. Archaeological objects. Museum of Ancient Art, Town Hall, 10-1, 4-7.

Works by the late painter Menachem Shemi (Shmidt), Municipal Museum of Modern Art, Rehov Bialik, 10-1, 4-7.

Art Gallery: Paintings, Wood-Cuts, Sculptures, Artists' House, 24 U.N.O. Avenue, 10-1, 4-7, Saturdays, 10-1 only.

Museum of Japanese Art, 89 Sderot Hanassi, Mt. Carmel, by public request, re-display of Museum's best items as shown in the "Opening Exhibition," 10-1, 4-7.

BEERSHEBA

For good food, service and fun, follow the sun south to Eshel House, Restaurant, Bar & Hotel 201 Rehov Keren Kayemet.

RAMLA

• Yiddish Theatre:—
Yosef Buloff Troupe: "Tevye and his Seven Daughters," Ayalon, 8.30.

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PROGRAMME:
Beethoven: Sonata No. 3 in C Major, Op. 2
Chopin: Barcarolle Op. 60
Fantasie Impromptu Op. 66
4 Etudes
Ravel: Valses Nobles et Sentimentales
Liszt: Rhapsodie No. 12
Sale of tickets to general public starts TODAY, August 28, at Mann Auditorium Box Office, Rehov Hubermann, daily 10-1, 4-6; Friday: 10-1. Prices: IL3, IL4.50, IL6, IL7.50, IL9.-. Reduction for I.P.O.A. members as per reduction voucher "Recital No. 1" (pink).
SPECIAL CONCERTS
ARTHUR RUBINSTEIN
Conductor: GEORG SINGER
JERUSALEM — Binyanei Ha'ooma, at 8.30 p.m.
THURSDAY, 7.9.1961
Tickets at Cahana's Offices, Zion Square and 13 Rehov Keren Kayemet, daily 9-1, 4-6; Friday: 9-1. Prices: IL3, IL4.50, IL6, IL7.50, IL9.-. Reduction for I.P.O.A. members as per reduction-voucher No. 1 (green)
TEL AVIV — Fredric R. Mann Auditorium, at 8.30 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, 6.9.1961
Tickets at Mann Auditorium Box Office, daily 10-1, 4-6. Friday: 10-1.
Reduction for I.P.O.A. members as per reduction-voucher "Special Concert No. 1" (blue).

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The Weather

Weather Synopsis: An upper trough over the East Mediterranean is moving eastward and causing a drop in temperatures.

	A	B	C
Mt. Cana'an	35	19—31	19—31
Nazareth	36	21—30	21—30
Tiberias	37	23—36	24—36
Haifa Port	34	25—29	25—29
T.A. Kirya	36	22—30	23—30
T.A. Port	30	25—30	23—29
Lydda Airp.	36	21—32	22—32
Jerusalem	46	18—30	18—30
Beersheba	45	21—32	19—32
Eilat	34	27—39	27—39

A) Humidity at 3 p.m. B) Yesterday's Temperature range. C) Today's Temperature forecast.

ARRIVALS

Miss Margaret Meagher, the Canadian Ambassador, after presenting her letters of credence as Canada's Ambassador to Cyprus (by B.E.A.).

Mr. and Mrs. Isadore Horowitz, Shreveport, La; Mr. Philip Liebschutz and son, New York; Mr. John Suisman, Hartford, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. Jack Kay and family, Washington; Mr. George Kosheim, Los Angeles — all guests of the U.J.A.

DEPARTURES

Mr. Amos Landman, the Haifa Port Manager, to attend a convention of the International Cargo Handling Association in New York and to visit U.S. ports.

Professor Roberto Bachi, the Government Statistician and Professor of Statistics and Demography at the Hebrew University, for international conferences in France and the U.S.

Prof. Moshe Davis, head of the Institute of Contemporary Jewry at the Hebrew University, for the U.S. and Argentine in connection with the work of the Institute and the Conference on Patterns of Jewish Life in the Argentine due to take place in Buenos Aires in October.

Mr. Gideon Rafael, Assistant Director-General of the Foreign Ministry, to Europe, on Ministry affairs (by El Al).

Prof. Andre de Vries, of Beilinson Hospital, to New York, for a two-months stay as guest professor at the Internal Department of Montefiore Hospital.

Maccabia Athletes Settling Down

Team Leaders Discuss Chances

By PAUL KOHN, Jerusalem Post Reporter

MACCABIA VILLAGE. — With the arrival yesterday of the last of the 26 overseas delegations to the Sixth Maccabia games, this sportsmen's village in Ramat Gan took on the appearance of an army camp under manoeuvres.

The 136-strong U.S. delegation was busy with the issue of equipment, track suits and outfits to its men. All its equipment, valued at $50,000 and about three times as much as required, was donated to the contingent by the manufacturers. After the games the whole lot — including among other items, blazers, slacks, olympic weights and sun glasses—will be presented to Israeli sports associations.

"Cigars are the only thing that won't be left over," a stubby American storeman, chewing a huge Havana, declared.

Everyone Stronger

Leaders of nearly all contingents interviewed yesterday reported that they had stronger teams than at the last Maccabia. One of the most confident was Mr. Max Lovell, chairman of the U.S. contingent. "We have top notch performers in basketball, swimming, track and field, rowing, tennis, wrestling and weight lifting," he said. The climate was better here for sports competition than at the Rome Olympics, and the U.S. teams were feeling well. The American athletes were foremost in complaining about food at the last Maccabia, but Mr. Lovell, who was here at that time too, said, "the food now is better that at the the Olympic games in Rome."

The Australian team, with eight men and eight girls, reckons it is strongest for its size. Captain Barney Peters considers the Aussies have excellent chances for gold medals through Madelaine Bergman in the womens 800 metres, Irwin Rockman in the 110 metre hurdles, Eva Duldig in tennis, David Magnes at bowls and Suzy Jarvo at table tennis.

Italian Judoists

Italy, which was not represented at the last Maccabia, will appear with 46 sportsmen this time, including 18 judoists. Outstanding chances were given to Bruno Calo in cycling, the women's European fencing champion Mantonvani and the boxers Portaleons Gallo and Musca Efrati.

The 17 athletes from Finland according to Michael Kagan, President of Finnish Maccabi, are strongest in wrestling, with Finnish international R. Rubin, and cycling with Simon Klimtachevsky, silver medallist in the past two Maccabias.

The President of French Maccabia, M. Theo Haas, fancied his 40 athletes would bag a number of gold medals. Foremost among them were Marc Camoun, the free style swimmer, Yves Dreifuss, a member of the French national fencing squad, the boxer Charles Fitoussi, and the French national table tennis champion, Maurice Baroun.

South Africa Confident

Mr. Willie Trump, the South African team manager, said his 88 athletes were a strong combination, although "perhaps not as strong in track and field as at the last Maccabia." However, he felt confident of gold medals in water polo, wrestling, shooting, bowls and possibly soccer. In swimming too, the South Africans expected to produce winners with Meyer Feldberg, Gerald Saltman and his sister Helen Saltman. At track and field, Neville Soll, the middle distance runner, returned from an American University in order to appear in the Maccabia.

The Dutch were modest about their chances, stressing the strength of other contingents. However, the team official, Artur Menko, pointed out that the double gold medallist in swimming, Kitty Waagener, will appear again. Their cyclist, Rob Kat, wrestler Sol Kloot, gymnast Jcost Blitz, 100-metre hurdler Meyer Heystek and the fencer Meyer van der Sluis (1957 gold medallist) and Max Dwinger, champion of Holland, have "excellent chances."

Israel Quintet Beats Rumania

The Israel basketball team beat Rumania yesterday in the University Games by a score of 59-55, Itim reports from Sofia. Half-time score was 29:25.

"Lamerhav" reported yesterday that the Iraqi and Lebanese teams quit the games after they were informed that they would have to play against Israel.

Monastic Life in Village

By MARK SEGAL, Jerusalem Post Reporter

MACCABIA VILLAGE. — "Women excluded from living quarters and swimming pool" says one of the notices centrally placed on the bulletin board in this stronghold of 500 young men sportsmen.

The village has a somewhat monastic appearance and the lack of the feminine touch is apparent primarily in the lack of attention to dress on the part of the muscular occupants, many of whom slouch about wearing only shorts and peculiar headgear most of the time. Another indication is the pile of clothing flung over every window sill and littering most floors.

While general satisfaction was expressed in respect to accommodation, there were some complaints concerning lack of adequate transport to town and the training grounds, the flies and the occasionally inadequate food.

This reporter went through the kitchen and found it by no means clean. It is understood that the two professional chefs hired by the regular village management walked out last week, after Mrs. Gusta Singer, of the Maccabia Management, leased out the kitchen and food supply to a Ramat Gan contractor. However, most participants declared that, under the circumstances, the food was all right.

Weightlifter Unsorted

The South African middleweight weightlifter, Teddy Kaplan, complained he was not getting enough to eat. The 26-year-old sportsman won a bronze medal at the Fifth Maccabia when he appeared with the Israeli weightlifting team. He was then serving in a Nahal paratroop unit for which he volunteered during the Sinai campaign. He now manages a Cape Town department store.

The lack of transport was complained of by a Dutch tennis player, 25-year-old Marcel Koster, an Amsterdam wholesaler. He was generally satisfied with food and other conditions but regretted that he always had difficulties in getting to the Maccabia tennis courts in the centre of Tel Aviv, about half an hour's drive from the village. Only two buses leave for the courts daily — at 8 a.m. and at 3 p.m.

The Italian delegation includes a 15-man judo team, the youngest members of which are aged 12 and 13. These teenagers are from Rome. Mr. Giogo Salvatore, of the Italian contingent, told *The Jerusalem Post* that many Roman Jewish schoolchildren now learn judo in order to protect themselves from molestation by neo-Fascist thugs who occasionally make trouble in Rome's Jewish quarter.

Shortcut To Stadium Ready

TEL AVIV. — A quicker approach to the Ramat Gan stadium from northern Tel Aviv has been temporarily opened for the duration of the Maccabia games, which open tomorrow.

The asphalting of Rehov Bnei Ephraim was scheduled to be completed in a few months time but the Municipality has now put it into use for traffic by spreading a layer of gravel.

Builders Protest Trade Priorities

TEL AVIV. — The building trade yesterday issued a strong protest against the authorities' intention to impose administrative priorities on building to conserve manpower and materials for immigrant housing.

The Building Contractors Association, in an Executive Committee resolution, yesterday pointed out that most private builders engage in constructing standard type housing units. It noted that by continuing its construction of superior homes for higher income groups of immigrants, more of the usual housing units would be released for immigrants with restricted means.

The building trade was ready to do its share in tackling the shortage of skilled labour by increased mechanization and higher pay for increased effort. But the Government would have to help in acquiring new machinery and in exempting from income tax part or all of the bonuses.

No Quorum In Jerusalem Council

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Jerusalem Municipal Council had to cancel its meeting last night for lack of a quorum. Only eight City Councillors showed up. 11 are needed for a quorum.

Most of the Council members are reported to be out of town resting up after the election campaign. Acting Mayor, Mr. Moshe Gevirtzmann waited 30 minutes and then called the meeting off.

Although only routine committee reports had been on the meeting's agenda, it was expected that the question of the deplorable conditions at the Jerusalem Har Menuhot Cemetery would be raised. A recent report by the District Health Engineer, Mr. S. Ponarov, had charged the Municipality with allowing its lawful control over the 10 competing burial societies to lapse to the point that graves are dug so shallow that the bodies become exposed through the natural action of the elements and have even been dug up by jackals.

Ex-Convict Claims Prison Beatings, Asks Damages

TEL AVIV. — A former inmate of the Shatta prison sued for IL55,000 yesterday as compensation for permanent disabilities allegedly arising from allegedly severe beatings he received while in jail.

The former prisoner, Yosef Schwartz, lodged his claim in the District Court against the State, a prison officer, two sergeants and a warder. He claims that beatings followed his complaints to the State Controller of poor prison treatment.

No defence brief has been submitted. *(Itim.)*

Israeli Experts Leave For Upper Volta, Chad

LYDDA AIRPORT. — An Israeli agricultural mission left by El Al for Rome yesterday en route to Upper Volta and Chad to survey the agricultural and irrigation potential of both countries at the request of their governments.

The delegation, which will spend two months on the survey, is headed by Mr. Zvi Gat, Advisor on Agricultural Development in the Foreign Ministry, and includes Prof. Herman Finkel, of the Technion, Messrs. Leib Weizmann and E. Yitzhaki, of the Agriculture Ministry, and Mr. M. Brechman, of Kibbutz Ma'agan Michael. *(Itim.)*

NIGER APPOINTS AMBASSADOR

The President of Niger, Mr. Diori Hamani, has appointed M. Jean Baptiste Mockey to be Niger's Ambassador to Israel.

Mr. Mockey is also the Ambassador of Upper Volta and the Ivory Coast. The three nations are members of the Conseil de l'Entente, which also includes Dahomey.

CYPRUS VISA FEES WAIVED FOR ISRAELIS

Cyprus has waived entry visa fees for Israelis intending to visit the island, as of September 1, the Foreign Ministry announced yesterday..

High Court Denies Menkes' Request

The High Court yesterday rejected an application for an *order nisi* made by Yosef Menkes, now serving a life term for the murder of Dr. Israel Kastner, on the grounds that is was not within the Court's province to regulate internal prison matters.

Menkes had asked the High Court to order the Commissioner of Prisons to show cause why prison privileges he formerly enjoyed should not be restored to him.

Maureen Forrester, the Canadian contralto, at the opening concert of the Music Festival in Jerusalem on Saturday night. Alexander Schneidar, the violinist-conductor, is seen behind her. (Photo by Freidin)

More Israeli Works Planned For Second Music Festival

TEL AVIV. — More music by Israeli composers will be included in the programme of the 1962 International Music Festival, the organizer of the First Festival, Mr. Aharon Propes, announced last night at the Tel Aviv Festival premiere at the Mann Auditorium.

The programme was identical to that played at the premiere in Jerusalem on Saturday night.

Here follows our Music Critic's review of Saturday night's concert:

The Festival promises to transform the usually dead season just before and around the high holidays into one of the liveliest and certainly most exciting on record.

The first programme was reminiscent *of collegia musica*, including as it did no less than eight full-length works. Most of these were written in a period when composers expressed human feelings in quiet tunes of harmonic beauty, without the need for "effects" and sensations demanded of today's composers.

Alexander Schneider chose a relaxing programme, and he led the chamber orchestra from his seat amongst the players, thus creating an impression of chamber music from the body at his command.

Maureen Forrester, the Canadian contralto, sang with beautiful breath control and well balanced voice. If the rather lengthy Scarlatti did not permit her voice to rise very often from the low register, her rendering of the aria from the St. Matthew Passion was most moving, and a rarely performed song by Haydn (effectively orchestrated by Alexander Schneider) rounded off her highly valuable contribution. The conductor performed his *obbligato* in the Bach and his solo in the Vivaldi Concerto with flawless musicianship.

The "Rinat" Choir opened with a well-attuned performance of Paul Ben-Haim's Motet "Roni Akara" and joined forces with the orchestra in the closing item, Milhaud's Cantata of the Initiation, specially commissioned for this festival. This work, based on the liturgy surrounding the ceremony of Bar Mitzvah, contains some traditional motifs, though the score is full of typical Milhaud sonorities. The orchestra tended to overshadow the choir which fought its way through the score valiantly. After one hearing, it would seem that this work does not arouse the same interest as the composer's "Sacred Service," since it lacks the intensity and beauty of the ealier composition. Gary Bertini conducted with zeal and energy, and the orchestra and his choir responded satisfactorily.

Haifa to Stress Trade Schools

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — More vocational training is the chief trend of the City's programme for the 50,000 school and kindergarten children who return to class on Friday.

The programme will cost IL4.6m. of the ratepayers' money, as against IL5.5m. last year. Nearly one third, IL2m., will be spent on secondary education.

More schools that combine secondary education with some kind of vocational training will be available to elementary school graduates this year. One such school, set up jointly with the Ministry of Posts, will stress postal services engineering. They are assured Post Office jobs on release from Army service.

Another secondary school this year will specialize in shipbuilding skills to anticipate the needs of the projected shipyard.

The network of general secondary schools is also expanding. A new school, the City's third, was built at Neve Sha'anan, on Mt. Carmel. It will have a six-year curriculum, instead of the usual five.

Another innovation this year is uniform dress for boys and girls in the City's high schools. Heretofore only Reali School pupils have been uniformed.

The City Education Department is also distributing a new up-to-date map of Africa to all pupils of the 7th, 8th and 9th grades.

Second shifts in elementary schools, a headache for many parents in the past, are down to two per cent and will disappear entirely when new school houses are completed during this year.

Tel Aviv Reduces Second Shift

TEL AVIV. — City schools will reopen this Friday with only 120 second school shifts — 50 less than last year — in line with the plan to abolish this shift entirely within three years, officials of the Municipal Education Department told the press yesterday.

More than 80,000 pupils are registered in the city's 276 schools.

The special schools in the system include eight schools for backward children, one each for the paralyzed, deafmutes, and disturbed children, and two agricultural farms. The city school system employs 2,781 teachers. The Municipal Education Department's budget this year is IL16.7m. with an additional IL8.76m. for development.

Mr. Avivi announced that city inspectors would patrol the schools nightly in jeeps to protect school property. *(Itim.)*

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July, 1961
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550 Delegates to Attend Tax Congress in Jerusalem Today

Jerusalem Post Economic Reporter

The 15th Congress of the International Fiscal Association opens this afternoon at the Wise Auditorium of the Hebrew University, in Jerusalem. More than two-thirds of the 550 delegates are from overseas.

Guests will be welcomed by the President of IFA, Dr. Mitchell E. Carrel. Addresses will also be made by the Israel Minister of Finance and the Governor of the Bank of Israel.

The proceedings will last for four days, and will be devoted to the discussion of two main topics. The first is the tax relationship between developed, capital-exporting countries and developing, capital-importing countries. This relationship raises the complex problem of how to eliminate double taxation of the foreign investor — that is, the taxation of the same income in the country where it is earned and in the country where the owner resides.

The second topic is the taxation of inter-connected companies.

Participants began to arrive on Saturday evening, from Britain, Italy, France, the U.S. and other countries — some coming from Beirut through the Mandelbaum Gate.

The opening paper will be read by Professor Van Den Tempel, Director-General of the Tax Services in the Dutch Finance Ministry. He was a member of the Dutch Government in exile during World War II and is now Chairman of the Fiscal Committee of OEEC (the Organization for European Economic Cooperation).

Among the visitors is Professor Jean Beaupiet, Rector of the Universite Libre de Bruxelles.

Another visitor of standing is Dr. Siegfried Kenkh, head of Migros — the largest cooperative society in Switzerland, having over half-a-million members. Other persons attending the Congress are Mr. Wolfgang Mersmann, Director-General of the West German Finance Ministry; Professor Leif Muten, of the University of Upsala; Professor Gaetano Stamatti, Director-General of the Internal Revenue Department in Italy; and Mr. C. O. Sandstrom, Judge-Counsellor in the Swedish Supreme Court for Administrative Matters — the highest Swedish court of appeal for tax questions.

Forced Loan Due In Near Future

POST Political Correspondent

The special Immigrant Absorption and Housing Compulsory Loan is expected to be implemented in the near future, even before the formation of a new Government.

The Cabinet yesterday agreed unanimously to refer the matter to the Ministerial Economic Committee for further, more detailed, discussion. It will be taken up by the committee next week.

Finance Minister Levi Eshkol reported to the Cabinet on the need for urgent fiscal measures to meet the rising budget deficit generated by increased immigration.

It is understood that the loan will be discussed as one of the first items by the Finance and Economic Committees of the Fifth Knesset as soon as they are formed.

The Minister of Justice, Mr. Pinhas Rosen, reserved his right to appeal against the decision to implement the loan in the near future in case the Liberal Party, part of which is not represented in the present caretaker Government, should decide against the loan.

The Minister of Health, Mr. Israel Barzilai, said that his party, Mapam, would propose certain amendments to the loan bill which would aim at a grading of payments to favour those of lesser means.

Molecular Conference At Weizmann I.

REHOVOT. — An international conference on "Spectral Line Shape and Molecular Interactions" will officially open today in the Wix Auditorium at the Weizmann Institute.

Sixty scientists from nine countries and 12 from Israel will hear 28 scientific lectures.

THE MUSEUM of Printing, built by the Printing Workers Union, was dedicated in Safad yesterday in a ceremony attended by Mrs. Rahel Ben-Zvi.

Tel Aviv Stock Market

	26/8	27/8
$ LINKED		
3½% Tavel Dollar	1001	1002
3½% Smadeh Dollar	981	981
4½% Defence Loan	1060	1059
4½% Hous. Loan H	1034	1034
6½% Local Author.	1061	1061
5 % Keren Hay. III	1060	1061
6½% Pal. Elect. 57/64	1180	1180
6 % Fert. and Chems	1020	101
5 % Nat. Oil Co.	97½	97½
C.O.L. LINKED		
4½% Def. Loan	1141	1141
4½% Hous. Loan "A"	1077	1077
6½% Local Author.	1141	1141
6 % Keren Hay. III	1111	1111
6½% Pal. Elect. 57/64	1261	1261
3½%/3½% C.O.L. LINKED		
5 % Pal. Elect.	1001	1001
6 % Ind. Dev. B'k.	1011	1011
6 % B'k. Leumi Inv.	1031	104
ORD. SHARES		
Isr. Elec. Ord. Sto	830	830
Otsar Hit. reg.	3241	3241
Gen. Mort. new	895	895
B'k. Leumi "A"-or	260	254
Develop. Bank	1421	1431
Afr. Pal. Invest.	243	243
ILDC 1960	2891	3001
Rassco Pref.	171	170
Ata Textile	1921	193
Dubek	1231	1211
Fert. & Chem.	113	112
Pal. Cold Storage	223	2211
Pal. Potash	492	484
Teva	178	178
Phoenicia	113	1131
Paper Mills	164	162
Assia. & Bej. Bros.	2801	2851
Shemen	99	99
Delek 11/12	3251	3251
Jordan Explor.	85	85
Ellern Invest.	314	314
B'k. Leumi Invest	3281	3261
Moller Textile	144	144
Nehushtan	1341	1301
Alliance "B"		
PREF. SHARES		
4½% Isr. Elect. 2nd	495	492
7 % Hous. Mort. B'k	147	1461
CURB		
Lapidoth	3311	3311
Naphta	1131	1121
Found. Sh. Dead Sea	1081	1081
Discount	1341	135

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Dollar Bonds — Weak
Index Bonds — Higher
Ord. Shares — Friendly
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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

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ISSUE OF

500,000 Ordinary Preferential Bearer Shares of IL 2.00 each, at IL 2.20 per share.

The shares are ordinary preferential shares bearing a preferential and cumulative dividend of 8% per annum, prior to the payment of any dividend or any other shares. The shares of this Issue further entitle their holders to an additional dividend at the rate of one-half per cent for each per cent which shall be paid to the Ordinary shareholders over and above 8%.

One-half of the Issue has been underwritten by the National Insurance & Guarantee Corporation Ltd.

The application list will open on Wednesday, August 30, 1961, and will close on September 1, 1961. However, the Bank reserves the right to close the list prior to September 1, 1961.

Copies of the Prospectus and application forms for shares are obtainable at all branches of banks and offices of brokers dealing in securities.

NOTE:

This announcement is not a prospectus, nor an invitation to apply for, or offer to allot, issue or sell any of the above shares. The offer of the shares mentioned in this Notice is contained solely in the Prospectus.

Rams' Horns Sounded in J'lem Anti-Youth Aliya Rally

By SHALOM COHEN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The *shofar* (ram's horn) was sounded at an Agudat Yisrael open-air rally in Jerusalem last night in protest against Youth Aliya and what was described as "evil people deceitfully apostacizing innocent children."

Over 1,500 persons, practically all bearded and wearing long black coats, filled the large floodlit open area at Batei Orenstein near the predominantly orthodox Geula Quarter. They swayed and joined in antiphonal prayers delivered at a crescendo over loudspeakers by a cantor on the roof of the Tiferet Yisrael *yeshiva*. Seated on the rooftop was Rabbi Menahem Porush, Agudat Yisrael M.K. No police were visible at the meeting, which was orderly.

The rally opened with Psalms, following which a prepared statement called "*Ana Ma'ashimim*" (we accuse) was read out.

'Save Us'

Youth Aliya, and particularly its director (Mr. Moshe Kol), it was stated, had sent religious children to anti-religious institutions and pig-breeding Hashomer Hatzair kibbutzim. Children were held at the Ramat Hadassah transit camp where the Sabbath is violated, girls are forced to dress immodestly, and children are subjected to brain-washing, the statement went on. "The children cry unto us, 'save us' — Let us be prepared for any sacrifice to uproot the evil," the statement concluded.

Several rams horns were then blown in unison, some from the crowd below, and the entire assembly repeated three times, "Return us to thee O Lord and we will return."

After a further address in Yiddish by the cantor, *selihot* (penitential prayers) were recited (it being the month of Elul). A number of resolutions were then read out calling on all religious organizations — "our brethren here and in the Diaspora" — to fight for "the salvation of defenceless children."

The creation of a selection committee, including representatives of the Chief Rabbinate and the *yeshivot*, to decide where Youth Aliya children are to be directed, was demanded, as was Mr. Kol's resignation.

Rabbi Porush told *The Jerusalem Post* earlier that a "public committee" had been formed of members of "all religious circles." When questioned further, he acknowledged that the country's largest organized religious group, the National Religious Party, was not represented.

He said that the Chief Rabbi of Tel Aviv, Rabbi I. Unterman, had raised the issue yesterday with Mr. Moshe Sharett, M.K., Chairman of the Jewish Agency, and that a delegation from Rabbi Unterman and other rabbis was to meet with Mr. Sharett soon on this question.

Today, groups of 10 to 15 members of the Activists organization will visit Youth Aliya centres all over the country to "offer encouragement to the children in their distress" in the words of one of their spokesmen who told The Jerusalem Post that no attempt would be made to persuade the children to leave.

The Liberals Knesset faction, at a meeting in Tel Aviv yesterday, expressed its support for Youth Aliya and its director, Mr. Moshe Kol. The "irresponsible incitement of extreme fanatics against Youth Aliya and the raids and removal of children are acts which violate the Torah and the law," stated the faction.

Workers Rally To Aid Yossele's Father

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The workers of the weaving company in North Tel Aviv which employs Mr. Alter Schuhmacher — father of nine-year-old "Yossele," kidnapped 18 months ago — yesterday appealed to the Histadrut and "all workers of Israel" to give financial support to the public committee for the boy's return.

Mr. Schuhmacher was present.

Mr. Moshe Wagner, foreman at the Jercell plant and initiator of the public committee, stated that his men were prepared to donate a day's wages to the committee. He expressed the hope that all Histadrut workers would follow suit.

"We need the might and prestige of the Histadrut behind us in this humane mission of returning an abducted child to his parents," Mr. Wagner said at a meeting held at the plant.

A representative of the Tel Aviv Labour Council who attended the meeting, Mr. Leib Kuperstein, announced that the Council would meet today to "see how the Histadrut could be approached."

Meanwhile, The Jerusalem Post learned last night that Nitzav Matityahu Seis, chief of the Criminal Investigation Division, conferred in London with Scotland Yard on Saturday concerning the extradition order for Shalom Shtarkes, Yossele's uncle. The appeal for extradition will be heard today at the Old Bailey.

U.S. Bar Mitzvah Group To See President

A group of 75 children of *bar mitzva* age from the U.S., who have spent the last two months touring the country and in camps with Israeli children their own age, on Saturday celebrated their *bar mitzvas* at the Yeshurun Synagogue in Jerusalem.

The children, whose trip was sponsored by the Jewish Agency, will be received by President Ben-Zvi today. They leave for home Tuesday.

Another *bar mitzva* group ending a visit to the country consists of 24 boys, aged 14, from Toronto, Canada. Their trip was financed by a three-year savings fund generated by *bar mitzva* presents.

A TORAH SCROLL, valued at IL400, was stolen at the end of last week from a synagogue in the "Dalet" Quarter of Beersheba.

Joint Communique

(Continued from Page 1)

high seas and in international sea lanes.

The President and the Prime Minister noted with pleasure the great progress that has been achieved in Africa in freeing nations from the yoke of foreign rule, and in the achievement of independence, and expressed their firm hope that the day will not be distant when all enslaved nations will be masters of their own destiny. They reaffirmed their support of the U.N. declaration on the independence for the nations and peoples subject to foreign rule and they deplored all forms of subjugation and all manifestations of racial discrimination.

The President and the Prime Minister are convinced that the rapid changes in the economic, social and cultural conditions of recently independent nations are of vital importance in the consolidation of their independence, since freedom cannot survive unless it is accompanied by the ideal of a society and economy joined to progress in all areas.

They are, however, also convinced that great efforts are still necessary to enable the new nations to reach a satisfactory standard of living which will allow them to benefit from the contributions of modern science and technology.

The success of these efforts is dependent upon each nation's desire for progress, and upon the cooperative efforts between the new nations and between the new and more advanced nations. They invite the family of nations to give real and adequate help to the nations of Africa and Asia—aid which will not infringe upon their security or sovereignty.

The President and the Prime Minister are convinced that the division of the world into two blocks of nations that oppose each other because of ideological or military differences threatens the peace of the world.

They expressed their belief in the essential role of small nations in the task of preserving peace and advancing international cooperation and understanding.

To this end they take it upon themselves to spare no efforts to advance the principle of direct negotiations as the only means of solving quarrels between nations and governments.

The two leaders agreed that there is no more adverse factor disturbing the good relations between nations than arms races. They waste essential resources that are needed for improving the social and economic conditions of the mass of humanity, and constitute a grave danger because they lead nations to try to solve international problems by threat or use of force rather than direct and peaceful negotiations.

Faithful to the obligations which their two governments have assumed, the President and Prime Minister express their agreement that the nations of the Middle East, Africa, and other areas should refrain from all threats and from all use of force against the territorial integrity and political independence of any nation, and that they should abandon all policies of systematic hostility, and have recourse to direct negotiations in order to settle all outstanding problems.

IN MEMORIAM: Mr. Justice Goitein

DOYEN OF LAW AND LETTERS

By Simon Agranat

WHEN Justice Goitein passed away a month ago, the country lost a very fine and able judge while the Anglo-Jewish world outside of it was deprived of a keen commentator on the myriad facets and complexities that have characterized Israel since it became an independent state. Indeed the thought which readily occurs to one even when making this very temporary assessment of his career, is that "law and literature" — or, more specifically, the practice of the legal profession and the art of writing — encompassed his two major interests or phases. They do not lend themselves, however, to easy chronological arrangement as they frequently overlapped and were more often closely bound together than sharply severable.

Thus the natural desire of a young barrister to concentrate on the aim of succeeding in that uncertain profession did not sidetrack him from heeding the urge to sketch "Egyptian Nocturne"; and, on the other hand, the literary recognition he received when this broodingly reminiscent tale was included in a volume of "Best British Short Stories" did not cause him to abate the constancy he had hitherto shown to his mistress, the law.

When in 1929 he came to this country in order to settle in Jerusalem and build here, together with the young and handsome girl whom he was soon to marry, his future home, he had already accepted the editorship of the "Palestine Bulletin." It was a post he had to fill with very few financial resources at his disposal and the staff assistance on which he could rely was minimum. He worked at this task three arduous and exacting years, and would probably himself agree that through it he gained his first invaluable insights into the incongruent and bedevilling politics of the mandatory regime. It is important to mention, in the context of his dual phase, that he early allowed more space in the paper for "legal" news than had been the custom; and there still linger in the memory his short, yet penetrating, descriptions of the leading advocates of the period, one of whom was later to become his law associate.

Again, in the final stage of his life, he characteristically undertook — and during his last week actually completed — editing a compilation, in English translation, of selected judgments rendered by the Supreme Court of Israel. Here indeed was a role for which his two main gifts and predilections could be accommodated and exploited: to this role he devoted himself to a degree, the full measure of which cannot be gauged without the knowledge that during much of this period he suffered from the illness which brought about his end.

Wrote as he Felt

Finally, after coming on the bench, he found time to contribute innumerable essays on subjects of topical Israeli interest to the many journals serving the Jewish communities abroad. The chief genre which he employed for these much sought-after expositions — an account, in language intelligible to the layman, of the issues, decision and wider implications of a prominent Israeli lawsuit — are a further indication of the interplay between the two factors that permeated his life-work.

Putting his thoughts at once to paper was for David Goitein almost a matter of second nature or, to put it differently, a sort of categorical imperative. Hence, it is true to say that he wrote as he felt and, it follows, felt as he wrote. His prose style — I am mainly referring now to his extra-legal writing — was simple, lucid and direct. The sentences were short and not padded; and they followed, one upon another, in light and graceful sequence. The use here and there of the telling phrase and pithy saying made the language lively and the content was never dull. There was an abundant resort to wit but only as a means of driving the point; it was not sardonic and its use was held throughout in proper check. If indeed style is the man, then Goitein's revealed his prime trait: candour, to which word it would not be unfitting to prefix sometimes the adjective "impish." Certainly, "impish candour" — the phrase is Justice Frankfurter's — reflected much of Goitein's everyday talk. "In this instance," he once said about the outcome of a case in which we were on opposite sides, "English conservatism won a victory over Israel-American liberalism."

I have spoken so far about the form of his writing. I would now stress, as regards its substance, that behind the articles which he wrote for the Jews living in the English-speaking countries on three continents, there lay a burning zeal to better their understanding of the delicate problems besetting the new state, and the ways in which its citizens, despite their varied backgrounds, ideological differences and political schisms, were facing up to them. From this self-imposed mission, the respectful criticism voiced by a local journalist — that a judge ought not to engage in publicist writing — would not swerve him; his sole concession was henceforth to write under an assumed name.

WHEN I first met Goitein, he had just given up the editorship of the paper and qualified for admission to the Palestine bar. The common background of our training in English law and perhaps also the similar motivation behind our coming to settle here from the democratic countries of our origin — engendered an immediate affinity. In those days the talk between us would turn to the question of our prospects in the profession. "Don't you think," he asked, "I am a bit too old to enter anew upon a legal career?" As he was then only 32 years of age and had the advantage — an important one in the Palestine Courts at that period — of being an English barrister, I thought the question rather an odd one. Looking back upon it now, I realize that its motive lay in his innate modesty; that he subconsciously exaggerated — as for all his outward confidence he was sometimes prone to do — what he thought were his limitations. However, he need not have had any doubts in this matter. There is a passage in the speech of a former English Lord Chancellor, in which the qualities required for successful advocacy are described. It reads:

> **"What is needed for success at the bar is a clear head, a good memory, strong common sense, and an aptitude for analysis and arrangement; before these combined qualities, the difficulties of law vanish like morning mist before the sun."**

David Goitein possessed more than these qualities. He had also ineluctable charm and dignity; personal courtesy and fairness; intellectual courage and tact. It is not strange, then, that after a time he came into his own as a master of legal persuasion.

Impeccable Court Sense

His manner in court was calm and collected. He kept to the essential points of the case and made the propositions he put forward look simple and easy. He was a canny cross-examiner and his "court sense" was impeccable. He fought hard for his client's interest but was careful not to identify himself with it. "Never say to the court," he later remarked from the bench to counsel appearing before him. "I personally believe my client is in the right." He shared the English view, as recently expressed by Lord Birkett:

> **"It is not the business of counsel to decide whether people are guilty or not, and the belief that counsel fights hardest when he believes his client to be innocent will not bear examination."**

As the years went by, his practice grew and became extensive; the cases in which his assistance was sought included most branches of the law; the clients who retained him belonged to the various segments of the population. Long before the days of the Mandate were at an end, he was acknowledged to be among the leaders of the Palestine bar. As such he played a notable part, towards the close of that period, in defending the Jews who were charged with violating the regressive laws promulgated by the mandatory government.

WHEN David Goitein ascended the rostrum of the Supreme Court, it was foregone that his talents and diversified experience at the bar would bring wisdom to the counsels and judgments of the Court; and so it was. Yet when shortly before, the question of his accepting the justiceship was raised, he did not find the matter one for easy decision. At this period I had occasion to visit him in Washington, where he was serving as Israel Minister Plenipotentiary to the U.S. Government; and he then discussed with me his personal dilemma. He had just been offered, he said, the post of Permanent Delegate to the United Nations and it held for him a certain attraction. However, he would feel inclined — unlike John Jay who resigned the Chief Justiceship of the U.S. to become Governor of New York — to opt for the judicial appointment, were it not that a certain doubt oppressed him. It was that his Hebrew style, in which his future judgements would be couched, might not be up to a standard worthy of the Supreme Court.

The incident illustrates, again, the quality of Goitein's character already mentioned: modesty. Here too the doubt was unwarranted. It suffices to say on this score that the main attributes of his extra-legal style in English — simplicity, clarity and effective choice of words — were equally true of his Hebrew judicial writing. Indeed, when one considers the nature of the subject matter, the opinions delivered by Justice Goitein bring forth the lesson that a judgment can be weighty without being heavy.

While it is hardly ripe as yet to appraise accurately the value of Justice Goitein's judicial product, a few observations about the approach and technique behind his decision-making may here be made.

Integrity of the Individual

In the field of conflict between the state and the citizen he steadily kept to the principle that the integrity and self-respect of the individual should at all times be protected, but that, on the other hand, the Government ought not to be hampered in fulfilling its proper functions and enforcing its legitimate policies. He believed that the role of the judge was largely an interpretative, rather than creative, one; therefore, if the ordinary meaning of the words in the statute did not cover the mischief sought to be prevented, the remedy lay with the legislature. Yet he was not opposed to infusing "judicial" content into a vague section of the statute or filling in what Justice Holmes termed the "interstices" of the law; witness the salutary limitations he put on the wide and unruly definition of the offence known as "public mischief." Speaking, at the time, for a five-man Court, he upheld — on the ground that the law must have stability — the binding force of judicial precedent; but he added important riders to this doctrine and also stressed that the decided rules must be applied in the light of life's changing conditions and circumstances. He continually warned against adjusting the decisions of the Court to "new" or "progressive" social theories, not yet tested by experience. He was sensitive, however, to the demographic changes taking place in the country and to the resulting sociological problems; and this awareness is reflected in his judgments.

In deciding appeals, Justice Goitein was quick to master and properly appreciate the testimony contained in the dry record of the Court which heard the case in first instance; in this matter his wide trial experience stood him in good stead. But he was strongly opposed to interfering unduly with the findings of fact, made by that Court. He desisted from excessive use of the dissenting opinion and only resorted to it when his conscience dictated no other course was possible. Lastly, in the border line case, where the tug-of-war between the "mind" and the "heart" is likely to be fierce, he was usually to be found on the side of the latter.

The highwater mark of Justice Goitein's career was undoubtedly reached when he was appointed to be an *ad hoc* judge of the International Court of Justice in the case of Israel v. Bulgaria. It has already been remarked by another that his dissenting opinion is a model; and I myself would add that it is also a literary gem.

As a colleague he was everything one could wish for: co-operative, good-tempered, forthright, open-minded and critically detached. His flashes of humour helped to ease and lighten the joint operation of deciding the cases. He compelled affection as well as respect and esteem. When his voice was stilled, he was at the height of his mental powers. Though the loss in his passing away is great, his work will endure and the memory of his companionship will linger.

Readers' Letters

TRIBUTE TO YOUTH ALIYA

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I should like to express my ire and shock at the attack on Ramat Hadassah. As one of those rescued by, and graduated from Aliyat Hanoar, I know from experience the devoted and friendly care and the personal consideration shown by this department.

Aliyat Hanoar, which has, over the years, given thousands of children creative happiness in both religious and secular institutions, should not be exposed to such attacks and certainly not by those circles which themselves break the family and moral law and refuse to return Yossele to his mother. I am certain that every religious child will receive a religious education, as Aliyat Hanoar has never forced a child against its will.

I should think that religious circles would do better to try to make a positive contribution to national ethics or to help the consolidation of the nation in a constructive way, and stop their incitement and soul hunting amongst the children.

Yours, etc.,
CHANA STEINER

Kiryat Stand, August 23.

JEWISH V.C.'S

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — To set the record straight, as regards the correspondence in your paper on Jewish Victoria Cross winners during World War I, I should like to state that there were five:

Lieut. Frank Alexander De Pass, of the 34th Prince Albert Victors Own Poona Horse; Sgt. Issy Smith (Shmulovitch), 1st Battalion Manchester Regiment; Pte. (later Lieut.) Leonard Keysor, First Battalion, Australian Imperial Force; Pte. J. White (Weiss), 6th King's Own Royal Lancs. Regiment; Captain Robert Gee, M.C., 2nd Royal Fusiliers.

The photographs and citations of the Jewish Victoria Cross Winners are to be found in the British Jewry Book-of-Honour which constitutes a treasured item in the Museum of Bet Hagudim.

Yours, etc.,
LEON CHEIFETZ

Avihail, August 13.

Soviet Communist Programme (XIX)

NO ROOM FOR CRIME

Following is the nineteenth instalment of the text of the draft third programme of the Soviet Communist Party, as translated into English by Tass:

The party calls for enforcing strict observance of Socialist egality, to eradicate all violations of law and order, abolish crime and remove all the causes of crime.

Justice in the U.S.S.R. is exercised in full conformity with the law. It is based on truly democratic lines: Election and accountability of the judges and people's assessors, the right to recall them before expiration of their term, the publicity of court proceedings, and the participation of prosecutors and lawyers appointed by social organizations in the work of courts with strict observance of legality and all the rules of judicial procedure. The democratic foundations of justice will be developed and improved with the bodies of investigation and inquest.

There should be no room for law-breakers and criminals in a society building communism. But as long as there are criminal offences it is necessary severely to punish those who commit crimes dangerous to society, violate the rules of the Socialist community and refuse to live by honest labour. Attention should be focused on crime prevention.

Higher standards of living and culture and greater social consciousness of the people will pave the way to the ultimate replacement of judicial punishment by measures of public influence and education. Under socialism, anyone who has strayed from the path of a working man can return to useful activity.

The whole system of government and social organizations educates the people in a spirit of voluntary and conscientious fulfilment of their duties and leads to a gradual fusion of rights and duties to form the integral rules of Communist society.

(2.) *The further heightening of the role of social organizations. The state and communism.*

The role of social organizations increases in the period of the full-scale construction of communism. The trade unions acquire particular importance as schools of administration and economic management, as schools of communism. The party will help the trade unions to take a growing share in economic management and to make the standing production conferences increasingly effective in improving the work of enterprises and exercising control over production. The trade unions shall:

Work constantly to increase the Communist consciousness of the masses, organize an emulation movement for Communist labour and help the people in learning to manage state and social affairs, take an active part in controlling the measure of labour and rate of consumption;

Encourage the activity of factory and office workers, enlisting their aid in the work for continuous technical progress, for higher productivity of labour, for the fulfilment and overfulfilment of state plans and assignments;

Work steadfastly for the improvement of the skill of factory and office workers and their working and living conditions, protect the material interests and rights of the working people;

Insure that housing and cultural development plans are fulfilled and that public catering, trade, social insurance and health resort services are improved;

Insure control over the spending of public consumption funds and over the work of all enterprises and institutions serving the people;

Improve cultural services and recreation facilities for the working people, encourage physical training and sports.

Young Communists

The Young Communist League, a voluntary social organization of the youth which helps the party to educate young people in a Communist spirit, enlist them in the practical job of building the new society and train a generation of harmoniously developed people who will live, work and manage public affairs under communism, will play a greater role. The party regards the youth as a great creative force in the Soviet people's struggle for communism.

The Y.C.L. must display greater initiative in all fields of activity, must encourage the activity and labour heroism of the youth. Y.C.L. organizations must concentrate on educating the youth in a spirit of utmost devotion to their people, the Communist party and country, the Communist cause, constant preparedness for labour for the good of the country and for overcoming all difficulties and improving the general education and technical knowledge of all young men and women.

It is the sacred duty of the Y.C.L. to prepare young people for the defence of their Socialist country, to educate them as seifless patriots capable of firmly repelling any enemy and also to educate the youth in a spirit of strict adherence to Communist morai principles and standards. Y.C.L. influence in the schools and Young Pioneer organizations must contribute actively to the moulding of a buoyant, industrious and physically and morally sound generation.

Role of Cooperati..s

A greater role will be played by cooperatives — kolkhozes, consumers', housing and other cooperative organizations — as a form of drawing the masses into Communist education and schools of public self-government.

The party regards it as a major task of the social organizations to promote labour emulation and Communist forms of labour in every possible way, to encourage the activity of working people in building a Communist society, to work for the improvement of the living conditions of the people. Social organizations should be induced to take a greater part in managing cultural and health institutions; within the next few years they should be entrusted with the management of theatres and concert halls, clubs, libraries and other state-controlled cultural-education establishments; they should be encouraged to play a greater part in promoting public order, particularly through the people's volunteer squads and comradely courts.

(To be continued. Previous instalments appeared on August 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, and 27).

KEEPING POSTED

THEY say that the way to see Israel is to travel by bus. Another thing you can do is travel by car and pick up hitchhikers. An acquaintance reports that she was driving to Jerusalem very late one night, but in a cheerful, talkative frame of mind. It was long after midnight when she reached Ramle, and she was reconciled to a solitary journey. To her surprise there was a whole queue at the corner where the soldiers wait. As she drew up three or four people pounced on the doorg, but she said firmly that she could take only one — her car is small. She told the first man in the queue to get in, and as he opened the door she noticed his very dark, oval face and dusty black hair. A tall, boisterous youth was determined not to be left behind and shouted "Why only one? Take me too. You can't go alone at night with him, he's black." In a sudden rage she snapped back at him, "I wouldn't save you from an atom bomb," and drove off.

*

TO break the embarrassed silence she said it was late for lifts, how long had he been waiting? Two and a half hours. There is so little traffic to Jerusalem. "And it doesn't help being dark." He had a rather sophisticated way of expressing himself. His mother had gone to an English high school in Cochin. It was all right in the Army, he said, because they had a reputation as quiet, reasonable people who did not get into needless trouble. The fellows with him had gone out of their way to say how stupid they thought it not to let the Cochin girl marry that Moroccan, though certainly no girl in his family would be allowed to do such a thing. Sounded rather feckless people, that couple, he thought. After a moment's pause he added: "You know, I always understood that the Ashkenazi people in Europe paid even less attention to the rules of Jewish marriage than some of our families, and there hasn't been any difficulty about their marrying. I dare say the rabbis will forget about it all in the end." She thought all this non-violence rather refreshing in Israel, until he suddenly burst out in a tirade about one thing that really was terrible. "The Ashkenazi food in the Army. You can have no idea. No taste at all. Or perhaps" — he interjected more politely — "you eat this food yourself? The vegetables either raw, just slapped down on a dish, or these boiled potatoes. And lumps of meat, enough for a family, but no spices, no condiments, either wet or greasy, but never in a properly made sauce. Horrible bread and horrible cheese." He lapsed into a depressed silence.

*

WHEN they arrived in Romema — it was after one — she stopped to let him off and they exchanged courtesies at length. Suddenly her car was surrounded by a mass of gesticulating, shouting people. A white-bearded man in a Hassid's fur hat pushed the young soldier away and commanded in Yiddish: "Quick. Take my

wife. She can't walk." The driver's first reaction was that the man was too old for his wife to be having a baby; but, after all, she might have a heart attack. Two young girls stuck their heads in. They wore bright satin dresses buttoned high around the neck, and with sleeves to cover the elbow, but a tight Marilyn Munroe effect in the middle. With a great deal of shouting and heaving two men brought along the wife who was to go to hospital. She was enormously stout and bulged in all directions and was being pushed and dragged rather than helped to walk. They stuffed her into the back of the car with a good many complaints and protests. The old man made to get in in front, remembered the driver was a woman, snorted in disgust, and squeezed in the back too.

*

THE driver had meanwhile asked the old woman how she was feeling. She answered that she didn't speak any Hebrew, and tried Ladino. When that was no good, she tried a few words of market Arabic. The driver, a little tired by then, said that, actually, she was a Jew and spoke Hebrew. The old woman clapped her hands in horror at the thought that anybody should be of another persuasion, and they agreed on Yiddish. It turned out she didn't want to go to hospital but home. They had been to a celebration. A wedding? Yes. Her grandson. Mazal tov. Meanwhile the husband had got in, and if it was a question of giving directions, he was quite willing to speak Hebrew. They got to a no-entry sign, and the driver stopped. "There has been a celebration. It doesn't matter. Go straight on," said the old man. He directed her down a series of narrow lanes, incredibly romantic by moonlight, until they stopped by an old house. The wife was still talking about her grandson, who was learned, not like other women's grandsons. The old man asked how much he had to pay. The driver said this wasn't a taxi, and she could take no money. "There's no police here in the middle of the night, what do you care?" he answered rather rudely.

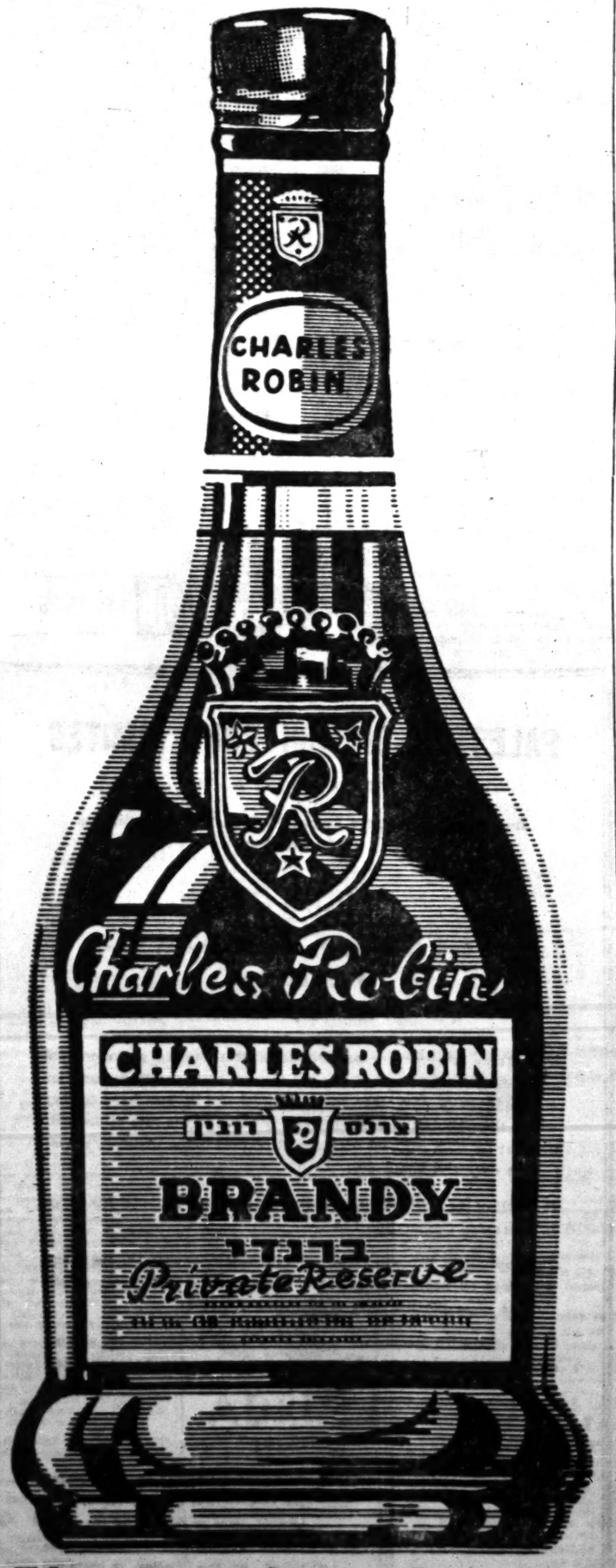
*

THE driver turned to the old woman and said "Let it be for a good omen, a *siman tov* for the young couple. I thought you had to go to hospital". "A *siman tov*, you must drink on a *siman tov*" the old man spluttered as they dragged his wife out of the car together. Curious, the driver went in to collect the drink for her blessing. A toothless old crone welcomed them, bent double over a stick, to hear about the wedding. There were two big brass beds and a velvet cloth on the table. The wife found a dusty bottle of Tokay and a dirty glass and poured out a few drops.

*

THE husband started a cross-examination. Where was her family from? Pinsk. And she knew enough to wish them a siman tov. Was it by any chance a Hassidic family? No, she said, beaming. They had all been misnagdim. (The opposing faction that sought to ban the Hassidim.) The old man snorted again. Misnagdim. What sort of people were they? They'd understood nothing. And where were they now? Without the Hassidim, there would be nothing left. The old woman said, "Sha. She brought us home for a siman tov for Berele, didn't she? All that talk. It's time to go to bed."

Nobody else wanted a lift that night.



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